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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,090	03/26/2004	Kenjiro Sumiyoshi	13382-US-486	8211
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/810,090

Applicant(s)

SUMIYOSHI, KENJIRO

Examiner

SARVESH J. NADKARNI

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 13-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/11/2007.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Inventor's Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed February 26, 2008, in relation to Application Number: 10/810,090 (hereinafter referred to as "RCE"). No claims have been cancelled and no claims have been newly added. Claim 1, 3-12, 14-16 and 18 have been amended. Therefore, claims 1-18 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi et al., (US 6,741,223) hereinafter referred to as "Kobayashi '223" and further in view of Miyauchi et al., (US 5,371,510) hereinafter referred to as "Miyauchi '510".

1. With regard to claim 1, Kobayashi '223 discloses **an information displaying apparatus for a vehicle** (see column 5, lines 66-67, "display device 11 for vehicles"; further depicted in FIGs. 1, 13 and 14), **comprising: a cluster disposed to face an occupant** (see column 6, lines 11-13, "an instrument panel of the vehicle so as to oppose the driver"); **a display device disposed in said cluster** (see column 6, lines 11-13 and as depicted in FIG. 1); **a display controlling portion configured to control**

said display device (see column 1, lines 65-end further illustrated in FIG. 1, element 13, total control unit), **said display device including a displaying surface** (see FIGS. 13 and 14, element 55, and further described at column 16, lines 22-23 as being "a display 55, such as a liquid crystal display") **which displays vehicle information** (see column 8, lines 33-40 "image displayed on the first display 17"), **and a plurality of reflecting mirror members which are disposed in said cluster and are disposed to have a distance from each other** (see FIGs. 13 and 14, elements 60-62, furthermore see column 6, lines 12-19 for explanation of disposition of cluster), **said vehicle information being reflected by the plurality of reflecting mirror members** (see column 16, lines 40-43, "total reflection mirror 60") **to be visible by the occupant** (see FIGs. 13 and 14 the half mirrors 61 and 62 are depicted as being located near the driver), **the plurality of reflecting mirror members including a first reflecting mirror member which is provided far from the occupant** (see column 16, lines 40-43, "total reflection mirror 60") **and a second reflecting mirror member which is provided near to the occupant** (see column 16, half mirror 61 described at lines 15-50), **and the vehicle information reflected by the first reflecting mirror member being visible by the occupant by being transmitted through the second reflecting mirror member** (see column 16, lines 15-50 in conjunction with FIGs. 13 and 14, the total reflection mirror 60 will display through the half mirror 61) **and said display controlling portion controls the display device to display a diagram of the vehicle information**, (see FIGs. 12B and 12 C describing depiction of car enlarged and

additionally described at column 13, lines 43-end and continued at column 14, lines 1-12 as operated by the control unit 13 as depicted in FIG 1).

2. Kobayashi '223 does not explicitly teach the diagram of the vehicle information is reflected by the second reflecting mirror member in a normal condition, and the diagram, which is reflected by the first reflecting mirror member as a warning display, in which the diagram reflected by the second reflected mirror member is displayed to be larger than the diagram reflected by the first reflecting mirror member.

3. Miyauchi '510 clearly discloses **said display controlling portion controls the display device to display a diagram of the vehicle information** (see at least FIGs. 4, 5A, 5B, 5C, 9, 13, and 14 further described at least at column 6, lines 23-40), **which is reflected by the second reflecting mirror member in a normal condition** (see at least FIGs. 4, 5A, 5B, and 5C further described at least at column 4, lines 14-40 describing digital display information a), **and the diagram, which is reflected by the first reflecting mirror member as a warning display** (see at least FIGs. 4, 5A, 5B, and 5C further described at least at column 4, lines 14-40 describing character information d), **in which the diagram reflected by the second reflected mirror member is displayed to be larger than the diagram reflected by the first reflecting mirror member** ((see at least FIGs. 4, 5A, 5B, and 5C further described at least at column 4, lines 14-40 describing digital display information a and pictorial symbol c shown in the foreground and therefore larger than element d in the background)).

4. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the display method and elements as taught by Miyauchi '510 into the display device of Kobayashi '223 because both are within the same field of endeavor, and furthermore, because Miyauchi '510 improves communicating warning information (see at least Miyauchi '510 Abstract and column 2 lines 1-24).

5. With regard to claim 2, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 teaches **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 1, wherein at least three reflecting mirror members are provided** (see FIG. 13, and FIG 14 and further explained at column 16, lines 40-51), **and at least two mirror members provided near to the occupant are half-mirror members** (see column 16, lines 47-51 describing the "half mirrors 62").

6. With regard to claim 3, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 1, wherein a control in displaying is carried out in said displaying surface** (see column 1 lines 65-67 describing the function of the "total control unit" or "CPU 13" to control what is displayed by display) **so that a vehicle information display is reflected and displayed at substantially center of** (see FIG. 9A, which is a reflected image, further described in column 5, lines 10-15) **the first reflecting mirror member** (see FIGS. 13 and 14, element 60) **and so that another vehicle information display is reflected and displayed** (see FIG 9B reflecting another image further described in column 5, lines 10-15)

7. However, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 differs from the claimed invention in that Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 does not fully teach the other vehicle information is **at the proximity of periphery of left and right edges of the second a reflecting mirror member provided nearer to the occupant than the first reflecting mirror member at a position which does not overlap with said vehicle information display.**

8. It would have been obvious matter of design choice to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display the other vehicle information **at the proximity of periphery of left and right edges of the second a reflecting mirror member provided at a position which does not overlap with said vehicle information display** by switching the reflectively displayed information shown by first FIG. 8A with that of second FIG. 8B as described at column 11, lines 8-61, because doing so would continue to support the commonly understood benefits of centralizing commonly retrieved information on a quick-glance vehicle display cluster and placing additional, less-commonly viewed information in the periphery.

9. With regard to claim 4, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 3, wherein said another vehicle information display is a warning display** (see FIG. 7A and 7C, element 42). However, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 fails to disclose the warning display as the **"other vehicle information display"**. Kobayashi '223 discloses it as reflecting off of element 60 the total reflecting mirror. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been

motivated to make a warning display the other vehicle information display because this is merely a design choice. In FIGS. 9A-9C, 10A-10C, 11A-11C, and 12A-12C, Kobayashi '223 shows various elements chosen to be reflected off mirror 60 and other elements reflected off of half mirror 62; these designations are easily interchanged without any impact on functionality. Furthermore see column 17, the paragraph beginning on line 12.

10. With regard to claim 5, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 3, wherein said another vehicle information display is a direction-indicating display** (see FIGS. 9A-9C, 10A-10C, 11A-11C, and 12A-12C, depicting the forward direction of the vehicle). However, Kobayashi '223 fails to disclose the direction-indicating display as the **"other vehicle information display"**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to make a warning display the other vehicle information display because this is merely a design choice. Furthermore, see the argument in paragraph 9 above.

11. With regard to claim 18, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 clearly teaches **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 1** (see above), **wherein said displaying surface includes a plurality of areas, each of which is disposed to correspond to each of the plurality of reflecting mirror members to display vehicle information** (it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, that the display surface includes a plurality of areas each disposed to correspond to a plurality of reflecting mirror members for the

commonly understood benefits of creating a non-cluttered, non-overlapping clearly readable quick-glance display for better user operability and functionality while operating a motor vehicle or other such apparatus.)

12. Claim 6 and 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Menig et al., United States Patent, Patent Number: 6,289,332 B2, Date of Patent: September 11, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as "Menig '332").

13. With regard to claim 6, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 3, wherein said another vehicle information display is a display configured to notify approaching of ETC** (see FIG. 8B, column 5, lines 1-10) **to notify that the vehicle approaches to a gate of ETC** (column 11, lines 33-42) **and the ETC approximation-notification display is reflected and displayed on the first reflecting mirror member** (see argument in paragraph 9), **and the ETC approximation-notification display is reflected and displayed on the second reflecting mirror member** (see figure 8B, column 5, lines 1-10).

14. However, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 fails to disclose changing the display when an object **is far away from the vehicle and when the vehicle approaches toward** the object.

15. Within the same field of endeavor, Menig '332 clearly teaches changing a vehicle information display on an information display apparatus when an object **is far away**

from the vehicle to another vehicle information display as the **vehicle approaches toward** the object (see FIG. 9 elements 900, 901 and 902 and further described in column 12, lines 4-24 wherein the object is another vehicle ahead of the vehicle).

16. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the object-approaching system of Menig '332 into the vehicle information display apparatus of Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 because all teachings are within the same field of endeavor. Furthermore, Menig '332 and Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 aim to assist a vehicle's occupant by providing the vehicle's occupant with clear internal and external diagnostic information regarding the vehicle and its surroundings. (See Menig '332 column 1, lines 19-22; Kobayashi '223 column 15, lines 4-14).

17. With regard to claim 7 and as applied to claim 3, Menig '332 clearly teaches the vehicle information display is **relatively small** when the object is far away, and **when the vehicle approaches toward** the object the vehicle information display is **larger than displaying** the vehicle information display when the object is **far away**. See Menig '332, column 12, lines 4-24. Therefore claim 7 is rejected on the same basis and arguments of claim 6.

18. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Breed et al, United States Patent, Patent Number: 5,845,000, Date of Patent: December 1, 1998 (hereinafter referred to as "Breed '000").

19. With regard to claim 8, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 3**. However, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 does not explicitly teach **an eyepoint detecting device configured to detect an eyepoint of the occupant, wherein a display position of said vehicle information display or said another vehicle information display is changed according to a movement of the eyepoint**.

20. In the same field of endeavor, Breed '000 clearly teaches **an eyepoint detecting device configured to detect an eyepoint of the occupant** (see column 12, lines 17-32, "eye tracker system" and as described therein), **wherein a display position of said vehicle information display or said another vehicle information display is changed** (see column 11, lines 53-55, "turn on a warning light") **according to a movement of the eyepoint** (see column 11, lines 51-53, "falling asleep").

21. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the eye tracker system of Breed '000 into the vehicle information display apparatus of Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 because application of the eye tracking system would further enhance a vehicle occupant's safety and wellbeing both of which are common goals for both Kobayashi and Breed. Additionally, all are within the same field of endeavor.

22. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view

of Okuyama et al, United States Patent, Patent Number: 5,677,701, Date of Patent: October 14, 1997 (hereinafter referred to as "Okuyama '701").

23. With regard to claim 9, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 1**. However, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 does not explicitly teach **a rotational lid member configured to open and close an area, where located at front of the vehicle, of said cluster; and a cover member provided in said cluster, wherein the vehicle information displayed on said displaying surface is projected on a front window panel by erecting said first reflecting mirror member and the rotational lid member, and by covering along a back surface of the second reflecting mirror member, which is most adjacent to the first reflecting mirror member, by said cover member.**

24. Within the same field of endeavor, Okuyama '701 teaches **a rotational lid member for configured to open and close an area** (see column 2, lines 60-61, "flat combiner 8" which is foldably mounted, furthermore see FIG 1), **where located at front of the vehicle, of said cluster** (see column 1, lines 17-20 describing its application as a heads up display and further illustrated in FIG. 1); **and a cover member provided in said cluster** (see column 2, line 63 describing a "cover 4c" and further illustrated in FIG 1), **wherein the vehicle information displayed on said displaying surface is projected on a front window panel** (see column 1, lines 23-25 and further illustrated in FIG. 8, this is the conventional method and reflection off the windshield is commonly known) **by erecting said first reflecting mirror member and the rotational lid**

member (see FIG. 1, and further described in column 2, lines 60-61, the flat combiner 8 is rotated along with the reflection hologram 13; see column 3, lines 26-27), **and by covering along a back surface of the second reflecting mirror member** (as shown in FIG 1, the back surface of the mirror member located closest to the occupant is covered by the case 4), **which is most adjacent to the first reflecting mirror member, by said cover member** (as described in column 1, lines 63-67, the cover 4 and 4c enclose the reflecting member 7, which is also the most adjacent to the combiner 8 and reflection hologram 13 which constitute the reflecting member far from the occupant).

25. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate head-up display device of Okuyama '701 into the display device of Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 because both are within the same field of endeavor. Furthermore, the design of Okuyama '701 is compact and functional, which are common goals within the art.

26. With regard to claim 10, Okuyama '701 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 9, further comprising an interlocking mechanism** (see column 3, lines 10-20 and as illustrated in FIG. 1) **configured to interlock** (see column 3, line 24, "frictional retaining force") **an erecting operation of said first reflecting mirror member and a covering operation of said cover member** (see paragraph 23 above of this office action). Therefore, claim 10 is rejected on the same basis and argument as claim 9 above.

27. Claims 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Parker et al., United States Patent, Patent Number: 6,886,956 B2, Date of Patent: May 3, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "Parker '956").

28. With regard to claim 13, Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 discloses the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 1. However Kobayashi '223 fails to disclose **a backlight-light source provided at a back surface of said display device, wherein an amount of light in lighting of said backlight-light source is configured to be changeably set corresponding to said respective reflecting mirror members.**

29. Okuda '424 discloses **a backlight-light source provided at a back surface of said display device** (see column 2 lines 36-40) **wherein an amount of light in lighting of said backlight-light source is configured to be changeably set corresponding to said respective reflecting mirror members** (see column 2, lines 21-26, describing the selectivity of the backlighting per area).

30. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the selective backlighting system of Parker '956 into the display system of Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 because as disclosed by Parker '956, the backlighting scheme would improve visibility of certain objects over others and has improved resilience (see Parker '956, Abstract and further in column 2, lines 27-28), both of which are progressive goals within the art.

31. With regard to claim 14, Parker '956 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 13**. However, Parker '956 fails to specifically teach **a luminance, which fades when transmitting through the second reflecting mirror, of displaying which is displayed on said displaying surface and reflected by the first reflecting mirror member, is compensated by said backlight-light source, by increasing the amount of light in lighting of an area within the backlight-light source where corresponds to said first reflecting mirror member**.

32. However, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to **increase the amount of lighting within a display area of a display displayed on the displaying surface, which corresponds to the reflecting mirror member** because such an adjustment would increase the light output or brightness and therefore the visibility of the display would be improved (see Parker '956 column 2, lines 23-26).

33. With regard to claim 15, Parker '956 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 13**. However, Parker '956 fails to specifically teach **the amount of light in lighting of an area where corresponds to a reflecting mirror member on which vehicle information is displayed, which is to be displayed on said displaying surface and which is to be emphasized, is increased more than an area where corresponds to other reflecting mirror member, by said backlight-lighting source**.

34. However, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to **increase the amount of lighting** within

a **display area of a display displayed on the displaying surface, which corresponds to the reflecting mirror member more than an area which corresponds to other reflecting mirror member** because such an adjustment would increase the light output or brightness and therefore the visibility of the display would be improved (see Parker '956 column 2, lines 23-26).

35. With regard to claim 16, Parker '956 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 14**. However, Parker '956 fails to specifically teach **the amount of light in lighting of an area where corresponds to a reflecting mirror member on which vehicle information is displayed, which is to be displayed on said displaying surface and which is to be emphasized, is increased more than an area where corresponds to other reflecting mirror member, by said backlight-lighting source**.

36. However, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to **increase the amount of lighting** within a **display area of a display displayed on the displaying surface, which corresponds to the reflecting mirror member more than an area which corresponds to other reflecting mirror member** because such an adjustment would increase the light output or brightness and therefore the visibility of the display would be improved (see Parker '956 column 2, lines 23-26).

37. With regard to claim 17, Parker '956 teaches **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 13**. However, Parker '956 fails to specifically teach **a luminance in displaying, displayed on the displaying surface of**

said display device is changed in accordance with a change in the amount of light in the lighting of said backlight-light source.

38. However, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have been motivated to **change the luminance in accordance with a change in the amount of light in the lighting of said backlight-light source** because such an adjustment would increase the light output or brightness and therefore the visibility of the display would be improved (see Parker '956 column 2, lines 23-26).

Allowable Subject Matter

39. Claim 11 is allowed

40. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: As Applicant has amended in accordance with the objections of Office Actions dated July 16, 2007 and November 26, 2007 respectively, independent claim 11 is allowable over the prior art as emphasized below:

An information displaying apparatus for a vehicle comprising a cluster disposed to face an occupant; a display device disposed in said cluster; a display controlling portion configured to control said display device, said display device including a displaying surface which displays vehicle information; a plurality of reflecting mirror members which are disposed in said cluster and are disposed to have a distance from each other, said vehicle information being reflected by the plurality of reflecting mirror members to be visible by the occupant, the plurality of

reflecting mirror members including a first reflecting mirror member which is provided far from the occupant and a second reflecting mirror member which is provided near to the occupant, and the vehicle information reflected by the first reflected mirror member being visible by the occupant by being transmitted through the second reflecting mirror member; a rotational lid member configured to open and close an area, where located at front of the vehicle, of said cluster, and a cover member provided in said cluster, the vehicle information displayed on the displayed surface being projected on a front window pane by erecting said first reflecting mirror member and the rotational lid member, and by covering along a back surface of the second reflecting mirror member which is most adjacent to the first reflecting mirror member, by said cover member; **a driving device configured to carry out an erecting operation of said first reflecting mirror member; and a headlight lighting device configured to carry out a lighting operation of a headlight wherein said driving device is connected with said headlight lighting device, the erecting operation of said reflecting mirror member is carried out by lighting of said headlight.**

41. Claim 12 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

42. With regard to claim 12 Okuyama '701 discloses **the information displaying apparatus for the vehicle according to claim 10**. However, neither Okuyama '701, nor Kobayashi '223 in view of Miyauchi '510 explicitly teach **a driving device**

configured to carry out the erecting operation of said first reflecting mirror member and headlight lighting device configured to carry out a lighting operation of a headlight; said device being connected with said headlight lighting device, wherein the erecting operation of said first reflecting mirror member is carried out by lighting of said headlight.

Response to Arguments

43. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as addressed above. Therefore, all subsequent arguments of dependent claims 2-10, 13-18 are thereby moot as well.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SARVESH J. NADKARNI whose telephone number is (571)270-1541. The examiner can normally be reached on 11AM-7PM EST Monday - Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on 571-272-7674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sarvesh J. Nadkarni
Examiner – Art Unit 2629

/Amare Mengistu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629